The Grand Egyptian Museum officially recognizes Hussein Abdel Rasoul.

For over 3,000 years, along the fertile banks of the Nile River, one of the most magnificent and enduring civilizations the world has ever known flourished. Ancient Egypt was more than just pyramids and pharaohs; it was a complex society whose innovations in art, government, religion, and engineering laid foundations that would echo through the ages. Its story is one of divine kings, timeless monuments, and a profound belief in the afterlife, all made possible by the life-giving "Gift of the Nile."

The most famous is the tomb of Tutankhamun, discovered nearly intact.

The civilization of the pharaohs eventually waned, falling to successive empires like the Persians, Greeks (under Alexander the Great), and finally, the Romans. Yet, its legacy was never truly lost. Its obelisks stand in world capitals, its architectural principles influenced later cultures, and the decipherment of the Rosetta Stone in 1822 unlocked a vast library of its history.

Ancient Egypt continues to captivate us not just for its gold and grandeur, but for its profound human quest for order, meaning, and immortality. It reminds us of the incredible height’s humanity can reach when a society aligns itself with the rhythms of nature.

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi officially inaugurated the Grand Egyptian Museum, marking a new era in the country's cultural history.

The Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) now officially recognizes Hussein Abdel Rasoul, the young boy who discovered the stairs to King Tutankhamun's tomb, highlighting his crucial role in the discovery alongside the British archaeologist Howard Carter.

The museum's tribute includes a narration of his story during the opening, his legacy is featured in a dedicated hall, and his family's story, which reflects a broader effort to honor local contributions to archaeology, is presented with Carter's own accounts and early photographs.

https://youtu.be/vr2YIP56Q9I?si=XAju3Y0FTCBFYeU3&t=3419